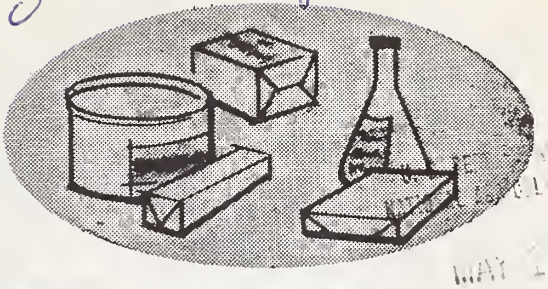
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
EC752F
FOS
Cop. 2

26 ctns
5,620 copies

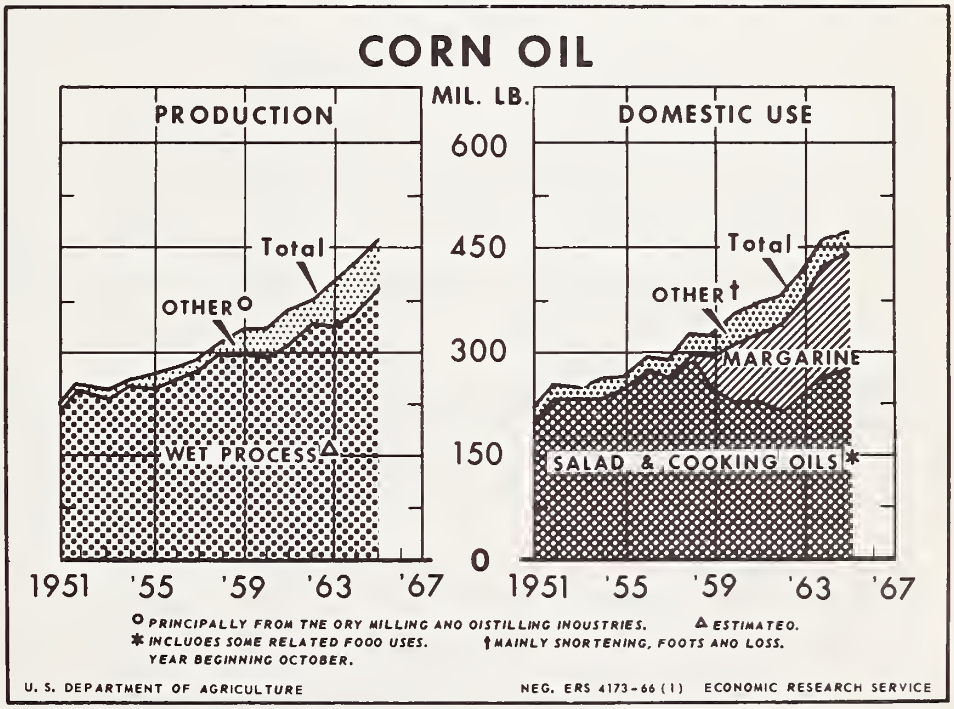


NAT'L AGRIC'L LIBRARY
MAY 1966
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

FATS and OILS SITUATION

OS-231 JANUARY 1966

U. S. corn oil production has doubled in the past 15 years, rising from 223 million pounds in 1951-52 to a record 460 million anticipated in 1965-66. The steady growth in wet-process grindings of corn for starch has resulted in increased output of by-product corn oil. Domestic use of corn oil continues mainly as a salad and cooking oil. But since 1958, margarine manufacture as an outlet has expanded sharply and now accounts for over one-third the total domestic use of corn oil. (See page 21).



○ PRINCIPALLY FROM THE DRY MILLING AND DISTILLING INDUSTRIES. △ ESTIMATED.
* INCLUDES SOME RELATED FOOD USES. † MAINLY SHORTENING, FOOTS AND LOSS.
YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER.

IN THIS ISSUE

U.S. Corn Oil Production and Use Trends (page 21).

FOR 3 P.M. EST RELEASE, FEBRUARY 3

NOTICE: There must be no premature release of this Situation Report, nor should its contents be paraphrased, referred to or alluded to in earlier stories. There is a TOTAL EMBARGO on this Report until 3 p.m. (EST) February 3 which includes any and all uses or references to any material contained herein.

PRESS SERVICE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

SERVICE OPERATIONS DIVISION
1966 FEB 3 AM 10 23
REPRODUCTION SECTION

Published five times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	December 1963	December 1964	1965 October	1965 November	1965 December
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	59.5	59.9	63.7	64.2	65.2
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	58.0	59.2	62.9	63.3	63.4
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) prints, San Francisco	70.8	72.5	74.8	75.3	76.8
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.1	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.0
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	14.6	13.9	14.5	14.5	14.3
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	20.0	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.1
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	18.3	13.8	14.5	14.5	14.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	12.6	14.7	15.3	15.2	14.5
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	13.6	14.7	15.3	15.1	14.5
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	17.0	18.0	21.8	20.8	20.8
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	9.6	11.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.2	18.2	19.5	19.5	19.5
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	10.0	14.1	13.7	15.9	17.9
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	13.0	16.7	16.5	18.8	21.3
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	9.5	12.3	11.2	11.8	12.0
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	9.3	12.1	11.0	11.6	11.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	9.2	12.2	11.1	11.4	11.7
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	11.0	13.5	12.5	13.2	13.5
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	12.3	14.8	13.7	14.2	14.5
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.6	1.6	---	---	---
Degras, Lanolin technical, drums, New York	22.5	37.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	11.4	14.0	5/13.8	5/13.8	5/13.9
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	5.8	8.3	7.6	7.3	7.9
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	5.4	8.0	7.2	6.8	7.1
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	5.0	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.8
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	12.0	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	8.8	11.0	12.5	11.8	11.7
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	8.8	10.9	12.5	11.8	11.7
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	14.2	16.3	19.1	18.9	19.4
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	15.1	16.3	18.6	18.8	19.2
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.9	13.9	12.8	12.8	12.6
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	14.0	15.0	13.9	13.9	13.8
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	23.8	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.1
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	25.2	26.2	26.8	26.8	26.6
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	23.2	24.2	24.8	24.8	24.6
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	7.7	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.5
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	9.8	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	34.0	19.8	25.0	24.9	24.8
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	32.0	17.8	22.8	22.6	22.5
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	36.5	33.5	36.1	36.7	36.7
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.2
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 3/	13.2	14.4	13.8	13.9	13.9
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	10.6	15.2	12.9	13.2	13.2
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York	13.4	17.9	15.6	15.9	15.7
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	13.0	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.5
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	12.4	15.6	13.8	14.3	14.3
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	14.4	---	---	---	---
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	34.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 400 lb. drums, New York	20.3	24.3	23.0	23.0	6/20.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	8.3	12.0	11.5	11.2	11.2
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	10.6	14.0	13.5	13.4	13.5
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	10.1	13.8	13.5	13.2	13.1
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	17.5	15.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 45°, drums, New York	18.5	16.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.7	11.4	12.3	11.8	12.2
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, c.a.f. delivered Chicago	5.6	8.2	7.4	7.1	7.4
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	5.9	8.8	7.9	7.7	8.0
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	5.1	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.8
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	5.7	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.8
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	33.1	26.4	26.8	26.6	26.5
Tung oil, tanks, New York	31.6	24.4	24.8	24.6	24.3
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	30.7	24.7	25.0	24.8	24.5
Retail prices 4/					
Butter	75.3	76.0	76.2	76.5	77.0
Margarine	27.6	26.5	27.8	27.8	27.7
Lard	20.1		Series discontinued		
Shortening	27.2	27.5	29.1	29.0	29.0
Salad Dressing	38.5	7/72.8	7/75.0	7/75.0	7/75.2
Peanut Butter	57.6	59.1	60.0	59.7	60.0
Cooking and Salad Oils	---	32.4	35.5	35.5	35.5

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1966. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1966. 4/ Leading cities. New series, consumer Price Index revised January 1964. 5/ Beginning January 1965, average of weekly prices, New York Journal of Commerce. 6/ Specifications changed to 440 lb. drums, delivered. 7/ Italian only.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 26, 1966

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Summary	3	Flaxseed	16
Review and Outlook:		Inedible Tallow	18
Soybeans	4	Tung Oil	20
Cottonseed and Soybean Oils.	9	Trends in U. S. Corn Oil Production and Use, 1947-65	21
Cottonseed	10	List of Tables	36
Lard	13		
Peanuts	16		

SUMMARY

Soybean prices (No. 1 yellow, Chicago) have advanced from a seasonal low of $2.49 per bushel in October 1965 to $2.83 in January 1966, reflecting record crushing and export demands and a build up of farm storage stocks of the 1965 crop. The Chicago price in September-January averaged $2.64 per bushel compared with $2.82 during the same months a year ago when supplies were smaller. Soybean prices at central markets are expected to continue strong in 1966. By the closing week of January, No. 1 yellow soybeans at Chicago averaged $2.90 per bushel compared with $3.05 as a year earlier.

The 1965-66 supply of soybeans is placed at 873 million bushels compared with 769 million last year. The increase is attributable to the record 1965 crop which more than offset smaller starting stocks on September 1, 1965. Soybean crushings are now estimated at around 10 percent above the 479 million bushels in 1964-65.

Soybean exports so far this marketing year are up a fourth from a year earlier and continued large exports are now indicated. Strong world demand prospects and increased U. S. supplies point to record U. S. exports in 1965-66. The increase may range from 10 to 20 percent above the 212 million bushels in 1964-65. Based on these demand projections and allowances for seed, feed and waste, carryover stocks of soybeans next August would continue small relative to utilizations though probably somewhat larger than the very small 30 million carryover last September 1.

Crusher demand is greater this year than last because: (1) soybean oil and meal stocks continue at low levels; (2) domestic use of soybean oil is higher since lard and butter supplies are down sharply; (3) export demand for soybean meal is up sharply; (4) oil and meal yields per bushel of beans processed are lower; and (5) processing margins have been at the highest level since 1948.

Exports of edible fats and oils for the 1965-66 marketing year probably will not differ greatly from the 5.1 billion pounds (including the oil equivalent of soybeans), shipped abroad last year. Record soybean exports and heavy shipments of edible oils are expected to offset reductions in lard and butter exports.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) were relatively steady during October-December 1965 at 11.3 cents per pound compared with 11.7 cents the year before. Prices have fluctuated considerably in January and late in the month were 11.8 cents per pound, about the same as January 1965. Cottonseed oil has shown a similar price movement. Factors contributing to the recent increase in edible oil prices include relatively low oil inventories, increased domestic disappearance, the sharp cutback in lard and butter output, and higher soybean prices. Stocks are expected to build up seasonally into spring as a result of the record soybean crush.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Soybean Prices Continue Strong; Farmers Storing More This Year

Prices received by farmers for soybeans during the heavy marketing months of September-January 1965-66 averaged about $2.40 per bushel, 15 cents above the 1965 support rate of $2.25 per bushel but 20 cents below this same period a year earlier. Farm prices are expected to continue strong during the remainder of the marketing year reflecting expanding domestic and export demand for soybeans, oils, and meal.

Farmers placed 67.3 million bushels of 1965-crop soybeans under price support through December compared with 18.5 million in the same period a year earlier. Applications for price support, either for loans or purchases, are available through June 30, 1966. Loans mature on July 31, 1966, on which date CCC will also purchase any non-loan soybeans offered by eligible producers who have made application. Depending on the 1966 soybean crop prospects at that time, CCC may take over some 1965-crop soybeans on August 1, 1966; the resale price of soybeans, as announced by CCC, will be the higher of the market price or 19 cents above the county support rate for No. 2 grade soybeans.

Farmers are storing more soybeans this year than last. Soybean farm stocks on January 1, 1966, totaled 284 million bushels, about 34 percent of the 1965 crop. This compares with the year-earlier total of 192 million bushels and 27 percent. Farmers marketed this year about two-thirds of the 1965 crop prior to January 1. Last year they marketed three-fourths of the crop in the same period. Total soybean stocks in all positions on January 1, 1966, were 619 million bushels compared with 527 million the same date in 1965.

1965-66 Soybean Crush Now Expected To Be Larger; Oil and Meal Yields are Lower

Soybean crushings totaled 172 million bushels in September-December 1965, compared with 167 million a year earlier (table 3). Crushings got off to a slow start in September and early October because of the scarcity of soybeans; but picked up sharply in November and in December, they set a monthly record of 49 million

Table 2.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, acreage and price, marketing year beginning September 1, 1953-65

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
							Supply and Disposition (Million bushels)						
Supply													
Stocks, Sept. 1 2/	22.4	8.1	22.6	21.0	31.6	42.8	87.8	51.8	27.1	78.3	46.0	67.3	29.6
Production	269.2	341.1	373.7	449.3	483.4	580.2	532.9	555.3	679.6	669.2	699.4	701.9	4/843.7
Total supply	291.6	349.2	396.3	470.3	515.0	623.0	620.7	607.1	706.7	747.5	745.4	769.2	873.3
Disposition													
Crushings	217.8	241.4	281.9	313.6	350.9	398.8	394.0	406.1	431.4	472.7	436.8	479.0	
Exports	40.1	57.3	68.6	83.7	88.4	105.0	139.9	134.7	149.4	180.5	187.2	212.2	
Seed	22.9	23.4	25.8	26.4	29.5	27.4	29.3	32.9	33.5	34.4	36.5	39.4	
Feed	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	
Residual	1.3	2.9	-2.6	13.3	1.9	2.1	4.2	5.0	12.7	12.7	16.6	7.9	
Total disposition	283.5	326.6	375.3	438.7	472.2	535.2	568.9	580.0	628.4	701.5	678.1	739.6	
Stocks, Aug. 31 2/	8.1	22.6	21.0	31.6	42.8	87.8	51.8	27.1	78.3	46.0	67.3	29.6	
							Acreage and Yield (Million acres)						
Acreage grown along	16.4	18.5	19.7	21.7	21.9	25.1	23.3	24.4	27.8	28.4	29.5	31.7	35.4
Acreage harvested 3/	14.8	17.0	18.6	20.6	20.9	24.0	22.6	23.7	27.0	27.6	28.6	30.8	34.6
Percent harvested (%)	90.2	91.9	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.6	97.0	97.1	97.1	97.2	96.9	97.2	97.7
							(Bushels)						
Yield per acre harv.	18.2	20.0	20.1	21.8	23.2	24.2	23.5	23.5	25.2	24.2	24.5	22.8	24.4
							Price (Dollars)						
Price per bushel													
Support	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Rec. by farmers	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	2.13	2.28	2.34	2.51	2.62	
No. 1 yel. Ill. Pts.	3.24	2.60	2.51	2.33	2.20	2.12	2.07	2.53	2.41	2.50	2.59	2.81	
No. 1 yel. Chicago	3.31	2.68	2.59	2.43	2.28	2.22	2.17	2.60	2.49	2.59	2.67	2.88	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimates prior to 1965. For method, see August 1965 FOS-229, table 2, page 6.
3/ For beans.
4/ Indicated December 1.

Table 3.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1953-65

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
SOYBEANS													
Total supply	291.6	349.2	396.3	470.3	515.0	623.0	620.7	607.1	706.7	747.5	745.4	769.2	873.3
Disposition													
Seed, feed and residual	25.6	27.9	24.8	41.4	32.9	31.4	35.0	39.2	47.6	48.3	54.1	48.4	
September-December													
Crushings	78.1	76.2	93.4	101.4	107.9	126.5	133.0	137.7	136.7	155.9	151.2	167.4	171.6
Exports	24.7	28.2	38.7	39.5	43.7	39.7	57.3	65.6	64.4	75.8	70.1	92.4	107.9
Supply remaining, January 1	163.2	216.9	239.4	288.0	330.5	425.4	395.4	364.6	458.0	467.5	469.9	461.0	
January-August													
Crushings	139.7	165.2	188.4	212.2	242.9	272.3	261.0	268.4	294.7	316.8	285.5	311.6	
Exports	15.4	29.1	29.9	44.2	44.7	65.3	82.6	69.1	85.0	104.7	117.1	119.8	
Season totals													
Crushings	217.8	241.4	281.9	313.6	350.9	398.8	394.0	406.1	431.4	472.7	436.8	479.0	
Exports	40.1	57.3	68.6	83.7	88.4	105.0	139.9	134.7	149.4	180.5	187.2	212.2	
Stocks, Aug. 31	8.1	22.6	21.0	31.6	42.8	87.8	51.8	27.1	78.3	46.0	67.3	29.6	

bushels (table 4). The November-December rate, which is pretty close to estimated capacity, likely will continue in coming months. Accordingly, the crush for the 1965-66 marketing season may run around a tenth above the 479 million bushels in 1964-65. The increased crush reflects, in addition to a larger crop, the generally increased demand for oils and for meals, relatively small oil inventories, somewhat lower yields of oil and meal per bushel, and favorable processing margins.

Table 4.--Soybeans: Monthly receipts at mills, crushings, and product yields, 1965 season to date with comparisons

Month	Receipts at mills		Crushings		Yield per bushel crushed			
					Oil		Meal	
	1964 Mil. bu.	1965 Mil. bu.	1964 Mil. bu.	1965 Mil. bu.	1964 Lb.	1965 Lb.	1964 Lb.	1965 Lb.
September	42.6	22.8	36.3	30.4	10.99	10.85	48.28	47.56
October	140.3	99.4	44.3	44.1	10.88	10.77	47.45	46.48
November	76.3	94.7	43.6	48.2	10.72	10.58	47.81	47.84
December	33.2	43.4	43.3	48.9	10.77	10.62	47.79	47.53
Total or average	292.4	200.3	167.4	171.6	10.83	10.69	47.81	47.35

Oil yield per bushel during September-December averaged 10.69 pounds compared with 10.83 a year ago, and meal yields this year averaged 47.35 pounds compared with 47.81 in the year-earlier months (table 4). Apparently the 1965 soybean crop was high in moisture content, due to the wet harvesting season, resulting in a lower product outturn per bushel crushed. Soybean oil and meal yields normally show a slight uptrend as the season progresses. For the 1965-66 marketing year, the soybean oil yield per bushel probably will average a little below the 10.9 pounds in 1964-65; also the meal yield will be below the 47.8 pounds of last year.

Soybean processing margins (the spot spread between the price paid by crushers for soybeans and the combined value of oil and meal) during September-December averaged about 50 cents per bushel compared with 10 cents the same period in 1964. This margin was the largest since 1948, reflecting the relative high prices of oil and meal, as compared to soybean prices. Favorable margins in the early months of the marketing year usually provide the basis for a heavy crush throughout the year.

Soybean Exports Continue at Record Pace

Based on inspections, soybean exports from September 1, 1965, through January 21, 1966, totaled 119 million bushels compared with 95 million the same period a year ago. This represents a gain of about 25 percent above the year-earlier rate of exports. In view of the expanding world market, soybean exports are expected to continue large and may total some 10 to 20 percent above the 212 million bushels in 1964-65. The countries of Western Europe, Japan, Canada, and Israel continue to be the major foreign markets for U. S. soybeans, accounting for about 95 percent of the total.

Lower U. S. prices for soybeans so far this year, smaller stocks of fats and oils in Western Europe, and reduced availability of other oilseeds to the Free World crushers are boosting soybean exports. Exports to Japan are expected to rise since the upward trend in soybean consumption is continuing in that country while Japanese production has trended downward. Japan's rapidly expanding livestock industry requires greater supplies of soybean meal and other feed concentrates. For 1965, soybean production in Japan was estimated at 9 million bushels, about the same as in 1964. This however, is less than one-half the volume of production a decade ago. Since this is equal to only 13 percent of estimated Japanese consumption of about 70 million bushels, heavy imports will be necessary, mainly form the United States. Recent trade negotiations indicate Japan may import about 13-15 million bushels of soybeans from Communist China in 1966 or about the same as last year.

Soybean Oil Supply Higher; Inventories Expected to Rise into Spring

The 1965-66 supply of soybean oil may total nearly ½ billion pounds above the 5.7 billion for the year just ended. Carryover stocks on October 1, 1965, were 0.3 billion pounds (crude and refined), down from 0.6 billion in October 1, 1964. Output for 1965-66, based on the estimated 10 percent increase in crush but slightly smaller yields, will exceed the 5.1 billion pounds in 1964-65.

Domestic disappearance is expected to increase by around 5 percent from 4.1 billion pounds in 1964-65. Increased demand for soybean oil is due primarily to sharply reduced supplies of butter and lard. With the reduced production of lard and butter, USDA purchases for domestic donations (school lunch and the needy) have shifted from lard to vegetable oil and beef fat shortenings. Margarine will likely continue to make inroads in the table spreads market.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) were relatively steady during October-December, averaging 11.3 cents per pound compared with 11.7 cents a year earlier. In early January, prices started to rise and then fluctuated between 11.5 and 12.0 cents per pound, about as in January 1965. The recent increase in soybean oil prices reflects higher soybean prices as well as increased domestic requirements, continued large exports, relatively low oil inventories, and the sharp reduction in the output of lard and butter.

Soybean oil stocks (crude and refined) on December 1, 1965, (latest Census data available) totaled 401 million pounds compared with 533 million a year earlier and 935 million on December 1, 1963. Last year, soybean oil stocks rose moderately to a seasonal peak of 614 million on April 1, 1965. This year the seasonal increase is expected to be somewhat greater as the soybean crush rises to record rates.

Table 5.--Soybean oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of soybeans, 1947-64

Year beginning October	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks October 1	Supply: Total	Disposition: Exports	Disposition: Domestic disappearance	Soybeans (oil equivalent of exports)	Price per pound (tank cars): Crude Decatur	Price per pound (tank cars): Refined N. Y.
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents
1947	1,534	1/	204	1,738	112	1,532	27	23.7	---
1948	1,807	1/	96	1,903	300	1,488	225	13.1	---
1949	1,937	1/	113	2,050	291	1,646	128	12.3	---
1950	2,454	---	113	2,567	490	1,906	272	17.8	21.5
1951	2,444	1/	171	2,615	271	2,150	167	11.3	14.1
1952	2,536	1/	194	2,730	93	2,462	320	12.1	14.8
1953	2,350	---	174	2,525	71	2,326	436	13.5	16.2
1954	2,711	---	127	2,838	50	2,609	666	11.9	14.8
1955	3,143	---	179	3,322	556	2,539	741	12.5	15.5
1956	3,431	---	227	3,658	807	2,565	937	12.7	15.4
1957	3,800	---	286	4,085	804	3,051	939	10.8	13.7
1958	4,251	---	2/281	4,532	930	3/3,320	1,209	9.5	11.8
1959	4,338	---	298	4,636	953	3/3,551	1,552	8.3	10.4
1960	4,420	---	308	4,728	4/721	3/3,515	1,431	11.3	13.6
1961	4,790	---	677	5,467	4/1,308	3/4,135	1,685	9.5	11.7
1962	5,091	---	618	5,709	4/1,165	3/4,030	1,984	8.9	11.1
1963	4,822	---	920	5,742	4/1,106	3/4,422	2,103	8.5	10.7
1964 5/	5,146	---	578	5,724	4/1,354	3/4,541	2,265	11.3	13.4
1965									
1966									

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Adjusted to new census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin.
3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance.
4/ Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 6.--Soybean oil: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-64

Year beginning October	Food: Shortening	Food: Margarine	Food: Cooking & salad oils	Food: Other edible	Food: Total	Non-Food: Paint and varnish	Non-Food: Resins and plastics	Non-Food: Other drying oil products	Non-Food: Linoleum and oilcloth	Non-Food: Other inedible 1/	Non-Food: Foots and loss	Non-Food: Total	Total domestic disappearance
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	764	263	233		1,260	99	---	---	21	82	70	272	1,532
1948	694	244	241		1,180	111	---	---	31	89	78	308	1,488
1949	776	265	288		1,329	112	---	---	30	97	78	317	1,646
1950	795	459	344		1,599	91	62	11	7	50	87	308	1,906
1951	800	583	404		1,786	109	68	11	19	60	97	364	2,150
1952	879	735	462		2,077	155	61	9	12	42	106	386	2,462
1953	905	661	437		2,002	138	56	7	7	32	84	324	2,326
1954	979	741	545		2,264	138	71	11	2	15	107	344	2,609
1955	803	725	668		2,196	115	71	9	3	39	107	344	2,539
1956	764	836	627		2,227	117	72	9	1	31	107	337	2,565
1957	993	1,041	692		2,726	103	54	9	---	28	132	325	3,051
1958	1,136	1,082	681	77	2,976	102	66	6	---	37	133	343	2/3,320
1959	1,183	1,114	855	23	3,175	101	74	4	---	48	147	375	2/3,551
1960	1,097	1,073	979	26	3,175	96	64	4	1	36	139	340	2/3,515
1961	1,353	1,036	1,366	20	3,775	88	74	4	---	43	151	359	2/4,135
1962	1,222	1,069	1,338	15	3,645	90	78	6	---	48	163	385	2/4,030
1963	1,391	1,126	1,510	21	4,048	97	84	6	---	42	146	374	2/4,422
1964 3/	1,404	1,107	1,577	32	4,120	94	95	4	---	62	165	420	2/4,541

1/ Includes soap, fatty acids and other miscellaneous. 2/ Factory consumption used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Soybean Meal Production and Disappearance Record High

The soybean meal supply for the 1965-66 marketing year that started October 1 is forecast at 12.7 million tons compared with 11.4 million for 1964-65. Domestic disappearance is forecast at about 5 percent above the 9.2 million tons in 1964-65. Exports are projected to rise to a record high, probably a third above the 2.0 million tons in the previous year.

Among the factors affecting the prospective increase in domestic use of soybean meal during 1965-66 is the expanding demand for livestock products; and prospects for a higher feeding rate because of favorable feed-price relationships. Increased use of urea provides some competition for high-protein meals, but the extent of livestock feeding is unknown. The USDA is conducting surveys in this field to determine the present and potential use of urea in livestock feeding and its effect on oilseed meal consumption and prices.

Soybean meal exports after a slow start in October, have increased sharply as supplies from a record crush moved to market. West European demand for U.S. soybean meal--as meal--will reflect the vegetable-protein gap not filled by the meal from soybeans crushed in Europe. Export demand for soybean meal is strong and continues to trend upward, particularly in Western Europe, where U.S. meal has established a reputation for high quality. The expanding demand for vegetable protein concentrates in Europe also reflects increasing demand for livestock products, rising incomes, and preference for meat. Other factors include increased knowledge of the feeding value of soybean meal, relatively favorable prices, reduced supplies of fish and peanut meals, and continued improvement in feeding practices and price ratios favorable for feeding.

Soybean meal prices (44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur) during October-January 1965-66 averaged $74 per ton compared with $68 the same 4 months a year ago. Stocks of soybean meal on January 1, 1966, totaled 94,800 tons or 22 percent less than a year earlier. This occurred even though crushers produced a record volume for the October-December quarter. Domestic use was up 1 percent from last year and exports through November were running 13 percent ahead. The soybean meal price situation is expected to continue strong during the next few months.

Edible Oil Supply-Demand Balance Close

The combined supply of cottonseed and soybean oils (crude and refined) during 1965-66 is expected to total around 200 million pounds above the 8.1 billion pounds in 1964-65. Increased output is expected to more than offset the drop in starting stocks. The expected increase and continued large exports in prospect for 1965-66 will about match increased supplies. The carryover of edible vegetable oils probably will continue around the relatively small 0.5 billion pounds in September 1965.

Edible vegetable oil exports during October-November 1965 (the latest Census data available) totaled only 135 million pounds compared with 308 million a year earlier. The smaller exports were the result of both smaller commercial shipments and relatively small Title I oil exports scheduled for shipment in the October-December quarter. The late harvest of the 1965 soybean crop also resulted in some reduction of edible oil stocks as well as rising oil prices.

India and Pakistan received 370 million pounds of Title I oil in 1964-65 or better than half the total moving under this program. Other important recipients of Title I oil were the UAR (Egypt), Israel, Morocco, Tunisia, Guinea, and Turkey.

Shipments of edible oils under Title III (donations to needy persons abroad through nonprofit voluntary relief agencies and under barter programs) are expected to be down somewhat from 1964-65. CCC currently has no inventory of cottonseed oil whereas in 1964-65 the Corporation moved a substantial volume of its cotton oil under Food-for-Peace programs.

Edible oil exports under Title IV (long-term dollar credit) are expected to increase substantially from the 54 million in 1964-65. Yugoslavia, Greece, and Ecuador are important recipient countries under the program.

Cottonseed Supplies Unchanged

Cottonseed production has been fairly steady during the past 4 years at about 6.2 million tons annually (table 7). Cottonseed supplies for 1965-66 (carryover stocks on August 1 plus production) are estimated at 6,368,000 tons. Assuming 95 percent of the cottonseed crop will move to oil mills for processing (the average proportion for the past 3 years), the total crush for the 1965-66 season will be around 5,925,000 tons, the same as in 1964-65. A crush this size will produce about 2.0 billion pounds of crude cottonseed oil and 2.8 million tons of cake and meal, about the same as a year earlier.

Receipts of cottonseed at oil mills, crushings, and oil yields are lagging year-earlier levels (table 8). Cottonseed received at oil mills during August-December 1965 represented 81 percent of the 1965 crop whereas a year earlier receipts during these months comprised 87 percent of the crop. The oil yield per ton of seed crushed so far this season has averaged 328 pounds, 3 pounds less than the year before. Oil outturn usually shows a slight uptrend as the season progresses. For the entire 1965-66 marketing year, the cottonseed oil yield is estimated at 335 pounds per ton compared with 337 pounds in 1964-65.

Cottonseed Oil Supplies Lower

The total supply of cottonseed oil in 1965-66 is estimated at 2.4 billion pounds, 8 percent less than a year earlier (table 7). The decline

Table 7 .--Cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1957-65

Item	Year beginning August								
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Cottonseed								
COTTONSEED	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	164	175	100	105	188	280	234	168	156
Production	4,609	4,798	5,991	5,886	5,978	6,139	6,192	6,225	6,212
Total supply	4,773	4,973	6,091	5,991	6,166	6,419	6,426	6,393	6,368
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	345	430	487	446	340	342	364	304	
August-December									
Crushings	2,295	2,303	2,808	2,776	2,610	2,916	2,815	2,679	2,623
Exports	2/	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1/
Supply remaining January 1	2,133	2,239	2,795	2,768	3,214	3,156	3,246	3,409	
January-July									
Crushings	1,952	2,136	2,683	2,576	2,929	2,917	3,071	3,247	
Exports	6	3	7	4	5	5	7	6	
Season totals									
Crushings	4,247	4,439	5,491	5,352	5,539	5,833	5,886	5,926	
Exports	6	4	8	5	7	10	8	7	
Stocks, July 31	175	100	105	188	280	234	168	156	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Support 2/	42.00	41.00	34.00	34.00	45.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	43.00
Received by farmers	51.10	43.80	38.80	43.60	51.10	47.90	50.70	47.10	3/46.40
	Cottonseed oil								
COTTONSEED OIL	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	202	168	212	287	250	324	514	624	421
Production	1,438	1,518	1,861	1,808	1,865	1,942	1,981	1,999	1,985
Total supply	1,640	1,686	2,073	2,095	2,115	2,266	2,495	2,624	2,406
Disposition									
August-November									
Domestic disappearance	444	435	372	345	490	522	498	518	637
Exports 4/	108	24	178	117	110	89	101	226	143
Stocks, December 1	242	294	380	390	320	461	637	535	
December-July									
Domestic disappearance	742	697	891	1,110	831	857	889	984	
Exports 4/	178	318	344	273	360	285	382	475	
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	1,186	1,132	1,263	1,455	1,321	1,379	1,387	1,502	
Exports 4/	286	342	522	390	470	374	483	701	
Total distribution	1,473	1,474	1,785	1,845	1,791	1,754	1,883	2,203	
Stocks, July 31	168	212	287	250	324	514	624	421	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound									
Crude, tank cars, Valley	13.4	11.4	10.0	11.6	12.4	10.4	9.9	11.5	
	Cottonseed meal								
COTTONSEED MEAL	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1 5/	252	112	116	190	143	134	190	249	168
Production	1,958	2,061	2,547	2,504	2,506	2,734	2,790	2,769	2,750
Imports	52	150	32	43	72	45	33	14	12
Total supply	2,262	2,323	2,696	2,738	2,721	2,913	3,013	3,032	2,930
Disposition									
August-November									
Feed 6/	814	868	925	912	971	1,056	1,001	962	926
Exports	9	1	80	41	6	50	29	51	58
Stocks, December 1	262	107	113	200	86	101	196	160	
December-July									
Feed 6/	1,326	1,334	1,025	1,626	1,609	1,569	1,707	1,757	
Exports	1	5	67	16	1	47	26	94	
Season totals:									
Feed 6/	2,140	2,202	2,359	2,538	2,580	2,625	2,709	2,719	
Exports	10	6	147	57	7	97	55	145	
Total distribution	2,150	2,208	2,506	2,595	2,587	2,722	2,764	2,864	
Stocks, July 31 5/	112	116	190	143	134	190	249	168	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Bulk, Memphis	55.60	60.55	55.65	55.10	59.25	65.60	63.35	59.90	

1/ Less than 500 tons. 2/ Purchase price, basis grade. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Beginning 1960 includes estimates of foreign donations, not reported by Census. Donations reported by Census since January 1965. 5/ Stocks at Processors' plants. 6/ Includes small quantities of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.

Table 8.--Cottonseed: Monthly receipts at mills, crushings, and product yields, 1965 season to date with comparisons

Month	Receipts at mills		Crushings		Yield per ton crushed			
					Oil		Meal	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
August	305	285	170	152	329	329	972	946
September	836	902	392	411	324	323	928	930
October	1,916	1,856	679	645	335	329	933	924
November	1,333	1,116	733	716	332	330	925	945
December	1,009	848	705	699	332	329	922	947
Total or average	5,398	5,008	2,679	2,623	331	328	930	938

from last year is due to smaller starting stocks; they were 421 million pounds (crude and refined) on August 1, 1965, compared with 624 million a year earlier when CCC held about 165 million pounds.

Domestic use of cottonseed oil for the August-July 1965-66 marketing year is estimated at 1,550 million pounds compared with 1,502 million the previous year. During August-November, cottonseed oil consumption in shortening was up 19 percent, use in margarine was up 33 percent, but salad and cooking oil usage was down about 9 percent. Salad and cooking oil is the major outlet for cottonseed oil and accounts for about two-thirds (about 1.0 billion pounds) of total domestic disappearance.

Exports of cottonseed oil during August-November of the current marketing year were 143 million pounds, down from 226 million in the same period a year earlier. The decline largely reflects reduced shipments under the Title III foreign donations. During 1964-65, CCC sold 165 million pounds of its once-refined cottonseed oil (acquired under the 1963 support program) and concurrently purchased a fully refined salad oil and moved this into the foreign donations program.

Cottonseed Oil and Meal Prices Move Up

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, tank cars, Valley points) increased from 10.5 cents per pound in August 1965 to 12.5 cents in January 1966, averaging 11.5 cents for the 6-month period compared with 11.3 cents the previous year.

The price movements during this period were quite similar in both years. The seasonal peak in the output of cotton oil has now passed and prices probably will remain strong and may possibly increase. Supplies are well below year-earlier levels and domestic usage is up. Cottonseed oil prices next summer will be affected by the prospects for a smaller 1966 cottonseed crop, resulting from the new cotton program approved last year.

Cottonseed meal prices (41 percent protein, bulk, Memphis) have moved up from $59 per ton in October 1965 to $70 in January 1966. Prices during August-January 1965-66 averaged $64 per ton compared with $62 the same 6 months a year earlier. Cottonseed meal prices in January were $10 above January 1965. Stocks of cottonseed meal at crushing plants on December 1, 1965, were 96,100 tons, lowest for that date since 1961. Relatively high cattle prices and a record number of cattle on feed continue as important demand factors. Cottonseed meal prices will be influenced as usual by pasture conditions in the South this spring and summer.

The index of wholesale prices for 5 major oilseed meals rose from 127 (1957-59=100) in August 1965 to 137 in January 1966.

Lard Output Down Sharply

Commercial hog slaughter during October-December, though at its seasonal high, was 20 percent below a year earlier. Lard yield per hog killed also was down from last year, averaging around 26.8 pounds compared with 28.1 pounds in 1964. As a result, lard output was down a fourth from the 646 million pounds produced in October-December 1964.

In coming months, hog slaughter is expected to continue below a year ago as the 5 percent smaller 1965 fall pig crop moves to market this winter and spring. The 1966 spring pig crop, based on breeding intentions reported December 1 is expected to be about 7 percent above the spring crop a year earlier. These hogs will arrive at markets beginning in late summer. For the entire 1965-66 marketing year, lard output (including farm) may be more than 10 percent below the 2,210 million pounds in 1964-65. At this level, production would be at its lowest since the late 1930's.

Smaller supplies will reduce domestic disappearance of lard (including farm) during 1965-66. Most of this decline likely will be in lard used in the manufacture of shortening and margarine but direct use also is expected to be down slightly. The USDA has shifted from buying lard under Section 32 for distribution to needy families, schools, and institutions and is purchasing shortening instead. Shortening bought for these purposes excludes lard as an ingredient. In 1964-65, USDA purchased 86 million pounds of lard under this program. From October 4, 1965, through January 5 about 42 million pounds of shortening were purchased for distribution. USDA suspended purchases on January 14, 1966, because of high prices and inadequate stocks.

Table 9.--Lard: Supply and disposition, 1947-64

Year beginning October	Supply			Disposition			
				Exports and shipments			Domestic disappearance 1/
	Production	Stocks October 1	Total	Exports	Shipments	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	2,283	142	2,425	298	45	343	1,956
1948	2,480	117	2,597	556	48	604	1,912
1949	2,629	66	2,695	520	64	584	2,022
1950	2,812	82	2,894	583	47	630	2,184
1951	2,918	57	2/2,981	688	63	751	2,071
1952	2,509	143	2,653	467	48	515	2,111
1953	2,248	42	2,290	398	58	456	1,773
1954	2,564	50	2,614	528	59	587	1,959
1955	2,852	75	2,927	662	57	719	2,065
1956	2,614	123	2,737	530	60	590	2,039
1957	2,423	69	2,492	394	65	461	1,994
1958	2,679	46	2,725	536	73	608	2,024
1959	2,726	93	2,819	655	62	716	2,005
1960	2,484	92	2,576	446	66	513	1,968
1961	2,471	100	2,571	446	62	508	1,985
1962	2,497	73	2,570	508	63	571	1,908
1963	2,480	81	2,561	637	69	706	1,789
1964 3/	2,210	68	2,278	366	65	431	1,788
1965		62					

1/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 2/ Includes 6 million pounds imported. 3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 10.--Lard: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-64

Year beginning October	Food uses				Non-food uses			Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Direct use	Total	Soap	Other industrial	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	115	4	1,831	1,950	5	2	6	1,956
1948	122	4	1,767	1,893	1/	18	18	1,912
1949	159	4	1,825	1,989	---	33	33	2,022
1950	201	5	1,892	2,097	58	29	87	2,184
1951	214	4	1,829	2,048	---	23	23	2,071
1952	249	7	1,847	2,103	---	8	8	2,111
1953	139	6	1,626	1,772	1/	1	1	1,773
1954	291	11	1,650	1,952	2	5	7	1,959
1955	403	27	1,631	2,061	1	2	4	2,065
1956	425	27	1,584	2,036	1	2	3	2,039
1957	345	19	1,630	1,993	1/	1	1	1,994
1958	425	26	1,564	2,015	---	10	10	2,024
1959	511	60	1,423	1,994	---	11	11	2,005
1960	497	58	1,398	1,953	---	15	15	1,968
1961	562	80	1,327	1,969	---	16	16	1,985
1962	588	76	1,228	1,892	---	15	15	1,908
1963	470	68	1,234	1,772	---	18	18	1,789
1964 2/	473	94	1,207	1,774	---	13	13	1,788

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 11.--Peanuts: Production and prices received by farmers, by areas, 1950-65

Crop year	Production				Price received by farmers, per pound			
	Va.-N. C. area	S. E. area	S. W. area	Total	Va.-N. C. area	S. E. area	S. W. area	National average
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1950	483	1,068	466	2,035	12.7	10.4	10.3	10.9
1951	563	853	243	1,659	12.2	9.6	9.2	10.4
1952	549	662	145	1,356	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.9
1953	490	782	301	1,574	12.0	10.6	11.0	11.1
1954	424	429	155	1,008	13.5	11.1	11.7	12.2
1955	388	812	376	1,548	13.1	11.2	11.5	11.7
1956	599	860	147	1,607	11.9	10.7	11.2	11.2
1957	527	660	249	1,436	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.4
1958	554	888	373	1,814	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.6
1959	482	756	350	1,588	10.6	9.0	9.4	9.6
1960	515	883	387	1,786	11.0	9.4	10.0	10.0
1961	502	855	383	1,740	11.6	10.7	10.7	10.9
1962	586	823	401	1,810	11.8	10.6	10.7	11.0
1963	574	1,065	384	2,022	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.2
1964	561	1,175	468	2,205	11.8	11.0	10.8	11.2
1965 1/	693	1,273	524	2,490	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.4

1/ Preliminary. Based on December 1 indications.

Table 12.--Peanuts: Supply and disposition (farmers' stock basis), United States, 1950-65

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply				Disposition					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 1/	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Crushed for oil	Seed, feed, farm loss and shrinkage	Domestic food use		
								Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1950	2,035	0	203	2,238	69	629	212	14	967	6.4
1951	1,659	0	347	2,006	8	432	139	10	1,005	6.6
1952	1,356	0	412	1,768	3	195	142	10	998	6.4
1953	1,574	2/	420	1,994	239	303	152	10	1,007	6.4
1954	1,008	180	283	1,471	9	107	132	7	1,012	6.3
1955	1,548	5	204	1,757	6	257	172	1	954	5.8
1956	1,607	5	367	1,979	102	260	161	3	1,026	6.1
1957	1,436	2	427	1,865	48	239	157	3	1,081	6.4
1958	1,814	2	337	2,153	62	335	164	8	1,088	6.3
1959	1,588	1	496	2,085	72	292	172	3	1,151	6.5
1960	1,786	2/	395	2,181	81	362	154	8	1,236	6.9
1961	1,740	3	340	2,083	34	256	170	7	1,258	6.9
1962	1,810	2	358	2,170	43	302	166	8	1,285	6.9
1963	2,022	2	366	2,390	97	380	186	5	1,342	7.1
1964	2,205	3	380	2,588	178	473	227	9	1,357	7.1
1965 3/	4/2,490	3	344	2,837						
1966										

1/ Includes oil stock peanuts. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated December 1.

Shelled edible peanuts and shelled oil stock peanuts converted to farmers stock peanuts based on conversion factors calculated from result of shelling operations in each year.

Lard exports during October-November (the latest Census data available) totaled 26 million pounds compared with 118 million for the period in 1964. As in recent years, the United Kingdom continues to be the major taker, accounting for about two-thirds of the total. Reduced supplies and higher prices for U. S. lard and increased availabilities in Europe are the major factors behind the smaller exports.

Lard prices (loose, Chicago) during October-January 1965-66, averaged 12.2 cents per pound, 1.1 cents above the year before. Prices are expected to remain relatively high in coming months as output continues below year-earlier levels.

1965-66 Peanut Supply A Record

The total supply of peanuts (farmers' stock basis) in the 1965-66 marketing year which began August 1, 1965, is now placed at 2,837 million pounds, 10 percent above last year and the largest supply on record (table 12). The 1965 peanut crop, also a record at 2,490 million pounds, is about 30 percent above requirements for food and farm use. CCC is expected to acquire the surplus under the price support program. The season average price received by farmers for 1965-crop peanuts is estimated at 11.4 cents per pound, fractionally above both last year and the support price of 11.2 cents. Producer loans and purchases on 1965-crop farmers' stock peanuts were available through January. Loans to Associations will mature on demand by CCC and on farm storage loans on May 31, 1966. Eligible shellers may offer peanuts to CCC under the Sheller Purchase Program through July 1966.

As of mid-January 1966, 465 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts or about 19 percent of the 1965-crop peanuts were under loan. Approximately 70 percent of these peanuts were located in the Southeastern area, 22 percent in the Southwestern area, and the balance in the Virginia-Carolina area. Some of the farmers' stock peanuts under loan will be redeemed. Another 120 million pounds of shelled peanuts (farmers' stock equivalent) were purchased under the shelled purchase program, bringing total loan and purchases to around 585 million pounds (farmers' stock basis).

In October 1965, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the 1966-crop peanut marketing quotas and acreage allotments at 1,386,500 tons and 1,610,000 acres, respectively. In November 1965, peanut growers approved marketing quotas for the 1966, 1967, and 1968 crops by a 97.7 percent of the growers who voted. Price supports under quotas must be maintained at a level between 75 and 90 percent of parity, the minimum depending upon the supply of peanuts and the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year. Quotas have been in effect since 1949.

1965-66 Flaxseed Supplies One-fifth Above Year Ago.

Total flaxseed supplies in the current marketing year which began July 1, 1965, are now placed at 46 million bushels, one-fifth above the 37.5 million of last year (table 13). Crushings for the entire year are estimated at 21 million bushels, leaving 25 million for seed, exports, and carryover. A total of 8 million bushels are expected to be exported (about 3 million bushels

Table 13.--Flaxseed, linseed oil, and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1957-65

Item	Year beginning July								
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
					Flaxseed				
FLAXSEED	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply									
Stocks, July 1	19.4	8.7	14.6	3.0	5.3	3.6	8.4	13.1	10.8
Production	25.1	37.4	21.2	30.4	22.2	32.2	31.2	24.4	35.2
Total supply	44.5	46.2	35.9	33.4	27.5	35.8	39.5	37.5	46.0
Disposition									
Seed and residual	-.5	3.2	1.4	1.1	3.4	2.1	3.4	-.6	
July-December:									
Crushings	16.6	12.4	14.4	9.5	10.5	10.3	8.8	11.4	10.9
Exports	9.0	4.6	7.6	3.5	1.0	3.4	2.5	5.9	3.2
Supply remaining, Jan. 1	19.4	26.0	12.5	19.3	12.6	15.8	24.8	20.8	
January-June:									
Crushings	10.7	10.0	8.8	10.5	8.5	10.7	10.6	9.4	
Exports	2/	1.4	.7	3.5	.5	.9	1.1	.6	
Season totals									
Crushings	27.3	22.4	23.2	20.0	19.0	21.0	19.4	20.8	
Exports	9.0	6.0	8.3	7.0	1.5	4.3	3.6	6.5	
Stocks, June 30	8.7	14.6	3.0	5.3	3.6	8.4	13.1	10.8	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel									
Support 3/	2.92	2.78	2.38	2.38	2.80	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
Received by farmers	2.94	2.69	3.00	2.65	3.26	2.83	2.76	2.83	
					Linseed Oil				
LINSEED OIL	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply									
Stocks, July 1	99	112	97	90	94	105	131	144	
Production	535	448	465	399	391	428	394	418	
Total supply	634	560	562	489	485	533	524	562	
Disposition:									
July-November									
Domestic disappearance	204	202	205	157	162	163	158	149	
Exports	72	1	2	4	1	1	11	13	
Stocks December 1	110	115	143	93	117	117	109	178	
December-June:									
Domestic disappearance	231	253	213	213	216	231	207	195	
Exports	15	7	53	20	1	8	3	7	
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	435	455	418	370	378	394	365	344	
Exports	87	8	55	24	2	9	14	20	
Total distribution	522	463	473	394	380	403	379	364	
Stocks, June 30	112	97	90	94	105	131	144	198	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound									
Raw, tanks, Minneapolis	14.2	12.9	13.5	12.9	15.2	13.0	13.0	13.7	
					Linseed Meal				
LINSEED MEAL	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, July 1 4/	16	24	10	46	25	10	21	24	
Production	505	409	426	378	358	388	360	381	
Total supply	521	433	436	424	382	398	381	405	
Disposition									
July-November									
Feed	201	196	162	136	160	119	116	132	
Exports	11	5	39	34	15	47	31	62	
Stocks, December 1	70	14	39	34	19	8	10	10	
December-June:									
Feed	290	220	164	226	199	205	208	174	
Exports	1	9	28	5	1	7	2	18	
Season totals									
Feed	491	416	326	362	359	324	324	306	
Exports	12	14	67	39	16	54	33	80	
Total distribution	503	430	393	401	375	378	357	386	
Stocks, June 30 4/	24	10	46	25	10	21	24	20	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Bulk, Minneapolis	49.00	63.65	62.95	53.35	62.70	67.50	61.20	59.10	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 bushels. 3/ Farm basis. 4/ Stocks at processors plants.

were shipped before the Great Lakes were closed for the winter) and another 3 million bushels will be used for seeding the 1966 crop. This will leave 14 million bushels as carryover into the 1966-67 marketing year, most of which will be in CCC hands.

The season average price received by farmers for 1965-crop flaxseed is estimated at $2.83 per bushel, the same as in 1964 and moderately below the 1965 support price of $2.90 per bushel. Through December, producers placed 8.5 million bushels of 1965 flaxseed under support, compared with 6 million the year before. Applications for price support loans are available through April 30, 1966, in most States (December 31, 1965, in Arizona and California). Loans mature May 31, 1966 (January 31, 1966, in Arizona and California) or earlier upon demand by CCC. Most of the flaxseed under support will be acquired by CCC at maturity, reflecting the surplus situation.

Flaxseed prices (No. 1, Minneapolis) declined from $3.11 per bushel in July to a low of $2.99 in December and since have risen to $3.07 at the end of January. During July-January 1965-66, linseed oil prices (raw, Minneapolis) averaged 13.0 cents per pound compared with 13.6 cents a year ago. The outlook for the second half is for relatively stable prices. For the entire 1965-66 marketing year, linseed oil prices are expected to average near 13.0 cents per pound compared with 13.7 cents the year before.

Domestic linseed oil production and use are running below that of last year. Production through December 1965 is down about 4 percent. During July-November, domestic disappearance totaled 140 million pounds compared with 149 million a year ago. For the entire 1965-66 marketing year, domestic use is expected to total about 350 million pounds compared with 344 million in 1964-65.

During July-January 1965-66, linseed meal prices (bulk, Minneapolis) averaged $68 per ton, $10 above a year ago. Prices have moved irregularly upward from around $67 in July to around $70 in January. The rise in prices reflects lower linseed meal production, stocks, and a good export demand plus an improvement in the outlook for oilseed meals in general. During July-November, domestic disappearance totaled 93,400 tons, around a third below last season. Exports, at 80,300 tons, were up nearly a third over a year ago.

1965-66 Inedible Tallow Output Unchanged

Inedible tallow and grease production during 1965-66 is placed at 4.4 billion pounds, about the same as last year. Cattle slaughter is up about 5 percent so far this marketing year but hog slaughter is down 20 percent. Domestic use is running 5 percent lower than year-earlier levels and exports also are off. Exports of inedible tallow during October-November totaled 312 million pounds compared with 376 million a year ago.

During October-January 1965-66, tallow prices (prime, delivered Chicago) averaged 7.4 cents per pound, compared with 7.7 cents of a year ago. This slight decline reflects reduced demand for inedible tallow and greases, both domestic and abroad. Stocks on December 1, 1965, totaled 392 million pounds, 80 million above December 1, 1964. The present demand-supply balance suggests that prices in 1965-66 may average a little below the 7.8 cents in 1964-65.

Table 14.--Tallow, inedible, and greases: Supply and disposition, 1935-39 average and 1947-65

Year beginning October	Supply: Apparent production 1/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks Oct. 1	Supply: Total	Disposition: Exports	Disposition: Domestic disappearance	Price per pound Chicago: Prime	Price per pound Chicago: No. 1
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents
Average								
1935-39	888	51	315	1,254	86	949	6.2	5.6
1947	1,980	1	259	2,240	74	1,842	18.5	17.3
1948	2,101	1	325	2,427	373	1,699	8.2	6.9
1949	2,150	2	356	2,508	497	1,733	6.8	5.9
1950	2,343	4	279	2,626	509	1,777	13.5	11.9
1951	2,268	1	340	2,609	720	1,550	6.3	5.1
1952	2,616	1	340	2,957	1,070	1,523	4.3	3.6
1953	2,661	3	363	3,027	1,186	1,574	6.2	5.6
1954	2,875	4	268	3,147	1,265	1,620	7.0	6.5
1955	3,215	2	260	3,477	1,494	1,677	6.9	6.3
1956	3,147	3	306	3,456	1,431	1,786	7.1	6.6
1957	2,896	2/	239	3,135	1,107	1,799	7.6	7.0
1958	3,214	2	230	3,444	1,311	1,808	6.6	6.0
1959	3,540	2/	327	3,867	1,718	1,806	5.2	4.5
1960	3,561	2/	343	3,904	1,769	1,745	6.0	5.3
1961	3,776	2	389	4,167	1,710	2,093	5.1	4.6
1962	3,829	2	365	4,196	1,738	2,124	5.0	4.5
1963	4,604	2	334	4,940	2,338	2,320	5.9	5.4
1964 3/	4,439	2	282	4,723	2,152	2,220	7.8	7.3
1965			351					

1/ Apparent production computed from factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. Reported factory consumption excludes that from small rendering plants. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--Tallow, inedible, and greases: Utilization, 1935-39 average and 1947-64

Year beginning October	Non-food products: Soap	Animal feeds	Fatty acids	Lubricants and similar oils	Other	Loss	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average							
1935-39	787	---	---	---	161	1	949
1947	1,510	---	184	23	125	---	1,842
1948	1,381	---	173	25	119	2	1,699
1949	1,335	---	202	21	176	---	1,733
1950	1,280	---	250	28	217	1	1,777
1951	1,103	---	199	24	224	---	1,550
1952	1,008	---	237	24	252	1	1,523
1953	967	71	245	25	258	8	1,574
1954	861	174	267	38	268	12	1,620
1955	840	263	290	38	229	17	1,677
1956	788	383	284	34	285	13	1,786
1957	744	542	249	29	232	3	1,799
1958	732	476	353	66	182	---	1,808
1959	735	439	391	80	162	---	1,806
1960	732	443	351	70	151	---	1,745
1961	702	732	402	79	177	---	2,093
1962	688	774	433	78	151	---	2,124
1963	660	861	478	91	230	---	2,320
1964	688	714	530	101	187	---	2,220

1/ Preliminary.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

U.S. Tung Oil Crop Down Sharply; Large Supplies Are Available

The 1965 tung nut crop is estimated at 34,200 tons (air dried nuts in the husk), one of the smallest in recent years. In 1964, it ran 123,300 tons. Production was down considerably in the major-producing States of Mississippi and Louisiana, which together normally account for around three-fourths of total output. In 1965, they accounted for only about one-fourth. Freeze and hail damage last winter and spring, plus winds from Hurricane Betsy were factors responsible for the low production in these States. Only Florida had an above-average crop. Based on the above estimates, tung oil production in 1965-66 likely will total around 12 million pounds, compared with 36.8 million in 1964-65.

Stocks on November 1, 1965, totaled 51 million pounds, more than double the 20.7 million on November 1, 1964. Of this total, 38.1 million pounds were owned by CCC or under loan, compared with about 15 million the year before.

Tung oil imports in 1965-66 are estimated at 20 million pounds, about 20 percent below 1964-65. Despite the low output anticipated this marketing year, the unusually large stocks on hand are more than adequate for domestic requirements.

Based on the above estimates, U. S. tung oil supplies in 1965-66 will total 83 million pounds, fractionally above 1964-65 and the largest in recent years. At this level, supplies represent 2½ years domestic requirements.

Domestic disappearance during 1965-66 is placed at 35 million pounds. In recent years, domestic use of tung oil has averaged around 34 million pounds.

Tung oil prices (imported, tanks, New York) have receeded from their high levels of around 28 cents per pound last spring to around the 24 cents level.

The 1965 tung nut crop is being supported at $63.34 per ton (70 percent of parity) and the same as in the past 4 years. The season average price received by growers for 1965-crop tung nuts is estimated at $63.90 per ton compared with $61.70 in 1964-65. The equivalent price support for tung oil is 24 cents per pound.

In 1965-66, the disposition of domestically produced tung oil from previous crops will be handled through the American Tung Oil Association under contract with the CCC. Loans to producers for 1965-crop tung oil will be available through the ASCS county offices through September 30, 1966. There is no purchase phase to the support program. Individual producers have the right to redeem oil through the same loan period as before.

TRENDS IN U. S. CORN OIL PRODUCTION AND USE, 1947-65

by
George W. Kromer

Corn oil prices (crude, tank cars, Decatur, Ill.) have doubled within the past 2 years. The monthly average rose from 10 cents per pound in January 1964 to about 20 cents in January 1966. Current prices are highest since November 1961 when they reached 25 cents per pound. Expanding demand for corn oil by margarine manufacturers and limited oil supplies are expected to keep prices at high levels throughout 1966.

Historically, nearly all corn oil has been refined and used mainly as a salad and cooking oil. Since 1957-58, corn oil utilized in the manufacture of margarine has jumped from 1 million pounds to 170 million forecast for the 1965-66 marketing year ending next September 30. The margarine industry now accounts for about 36 percent of the total domestic use of corn oil. Refined corn oil is among the oils relatively high in the poly-unsaturated fatty acid, linoleic, an essential dietary substance. However, the debate over the significance of poly-unsaturation as opposed to saturated oils is still unsettled. The introduction of many new brands of corn oil margarine along with a vigorous merchandising and promotional compaign by industry has boosted the demand for these products.

Corn oil is produced as a byproduct of 3 of the corn-using industries: "Dry" millers make breakfast foods, corn meal, hominy, grits, flour, feed, and oil; "wet" millers, or corn refiners, manufacture starch, syrup, sugar, feed, and oil; and distillers make whiskey, industrial alcohol, feed, and oil.

Wet-process Grindings of Corn Continue Upward

Wet milling of corn refers to the manufacturing process which accomplishes the separation of the germ, hull, gluten, and starch from the corn kernel by the use of water as a suspension medium. The main product, corn-starch, is a basic raw material for modified starches and refinery products such as syrup and sugar.

The corn germ separated by the wet process contains much less of the other parts of the corn than that obtained by the dry process, with the result that about half of it is oil. A 56-pound bushel of hybrid yellow dent corn degermed by the wet process yields around 1.8 pounds of oil on the average (table 16). In dry milling, less than half as much oil is extracted from the germ stock.

The volume of corn ground by wet millers has shown a gradual uptrend, rising from a postwar low of 110 million bushels in calendar 1948 to a record 205 million bushels in 1965. The rate of grind was influenced by the increased demand for corn products during the Korean conflict along with the development of new and improved uses of corn products in recent years. The demand for corn starch is fairly stable and tends to rise with the population growth. At present, there are 11 companies in the wet-milling industry.

The growth in wet-process grindings of corn has naturally resulted in increased output of corn oil. Based on calendar year shipments of oil by the wet-process industry, corn refiners have doubled their output since 1948, increasing it from 178 million pounds that year to 370 million pounds (estimated) for 1965. These data indicate that corn refiners in recent years have accounted for around 85 percent of the total U. S. corn oil output (table 16). Data are not available on the quantity of corn oil produced by dry millers and distillers but the volume apparently is relatively small. Production of corn oil may be expected to expand or contract in direct proportion to general activity in the corn refining industries.

Crude corn oil is usually refined to produce a food oil. Refined corn oil closely resembles cottonseed and soybean oils. Techniques used for refining, blending, and deodorizing are in general similar to those employed for other vegetable oils. However, a cooking and filtering step is necessary in the processing to free the oil of natural waxes, which, if allowed to remain, would separate gradually and make the oil cloudy. In refining corn oil, the crude oil is treated with alkali to neutralize the fatty acids and also improve the color. The refining process separates corn oil "foots"; these are used by the soap industry.

Refined corn oil, pale yellow and crystal-clear, has special qualities that make it excellent as a cooking and salad oil. It is used either directly as such or as a base for mayonnaise, salad dressing, margarine, shortening, and other products containing oil. The low cloud point and melting point of corn oil and its good keeping quality favor its use for these purposes. Other food uses for corn oil include deep-fat frying of doughnuts and potatoes, where its relatively high smoke point is noteworthy, and in the production of potato chips, bakery products, and so on.

Nonfood uses of corn oil are small but include the manufacture of soap, insecticides, and the products of the leather and textile industries.

Corn Oil Supplies and Use at Record Levels in 1965-66

As indicated in table 17, corn oil supplies have increased from 217 million pounds in 1947-48 to a record 500 million pounds estimated for 1965-66. Consumption of corn oil has shown a similar uptrend and this year probably will reach a new high of about 475 million pounds. Corn oil imports, from Europe, are relatively small during most years. The postwar high of 26 million pounds was reached in 1961-62 but nothing was imported in the 1964-65 marketing year ended September 30.

October 1 carryover stocks of corn oil (crude and refined) in recent years (1960-64) have varied between 10 and 15 percent of total annual domestic requirements. The carryover on October 1, 1965, was 35 million pounds or only about 7 percent of 1965-66 projected requirements. Stocks of corn oil on December 1, 1965, (the latest Census data available) totaled 29 million pounds compared with 43 million the same date in 1964 (table 19). Corn oil stocks are expected to remain relatively low all this year.

Table 16.--Corn oil: Wet-process grindings of corn, oil production, and prices 1939-65

Calendar year	Corn	Corn oil production				Corn oil prices	
	Wet-process grindings 1/	Total	Wet-process 2/			Crude, tank cars, Decatur, Ill.	Refined, tanks, N. Y. 3/
			Total	Percent of total output	Yield per bushel of corn ground		
	Mil. bu.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Cts.	Cts.
1939	77	151	135	89	1.8	5.9	8.6
1940	82	158	158	100	1.9	5.7	8.2
1941	110	203	167	82	1.5	10.0	13.0
1942	130	248	241	97	1.9	12.7	16.1
1943	128	239	222	93	1.7	12.8	16.2
1944	120	211	187	89	1.6	12.8	16.4
1945	119	205	174	85	1.5	12.8	16.6
1946	121	198	167	84	1.4	15.6	20.1
1947	139	247	222	90	1.6	25.7	32.4
1948	110	203	178	88	1.6	25.7	33.4
1949	116	224	209	93	1.8	12.2	18.1
1950	131	248	235	95	1.8	16.0	21.4
1951	129	232	221	95	1.7	19.0	25.0
1952	126	232	216	93	1.7	13.3	18.8
1953	130	259	242	93	1.9	14.1	20.0
1954	131	255	230	90	1.8	14.0	20.9
1955	138	268	244	91	1.8	13.0	20.2
1956	141	272	252	93	1.8	14.1	20.8
1957	139	288	271	94	1.9	13.8	20.1
1958	144	296	266	90	1.8	13.4	16.7
1959	153	321	283	88	1.8	11.8	15.4
1960	153	330	281	85	1.8	13.1	16.8
1961	157	336	310	92	2.0	18.3	22.1
1962	171	365	303	83	1.8	14.6	18.2
1963	185	390	320	82	1.7	12.1	15.3
1964 4/	194	414	367	89	1.9	11.1	13.7
1965 5/	205	446	370	83	1.8	14.1	16.7

1/ Used in the production of starch, syrups, sugar, feed and oil from corn grain. 2/ Based on shipments of oil by wet-process industry. Prior to 1955 reported as sales of products by processors. 3/ Prior to April 1958 reported as drums. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Partly estimated.

In recent years, 91-94 percent of U. S. corn oil has been utilized in food products and the balance has gone into nonfood uses, primarily as foots. (See cover chart). This consumption pattern is likely to continue, since the special inherent qualities of corn oil are highly desirable in cooking and salad oil and in margarine. Most refined corn oil is still marketed directly in packaged goods for the retail trade but margarine manufacture is becoming an increasingly important outlet for this commodity. During the 1964-65 marketing year, 462 million pounds of corn oil were utilized in the United States as follows: Salad and cooking oil (including some related food uses), 57 percent; margarine, 34 percent; shortening, 2 percent; foots and refining loss, 6 percent.

The use of corn oil in margarine increased from a mere 1 million pounds in 1957-58 to 158 million in 1964-65. Data so far for 1965-66 indicate that the proportion of corn oil used in margarine will be even greater than last year and is projected at 170 million pounds or 36 percent of total domestic use (table 18). The upsurge in the demand for corn oil in margarine coupled with the inability to adjust the output of this byproduct to meet upward shifts in the demand schedule has resulted in a reduction in the quantities available for use in cooking and salad oils and shortening.

As may be seen in the chart below, corn oil used in margarine manufacture represented about 10 percent of the 1.5 billion pounds of all fats and oils used in margarine during 1965.

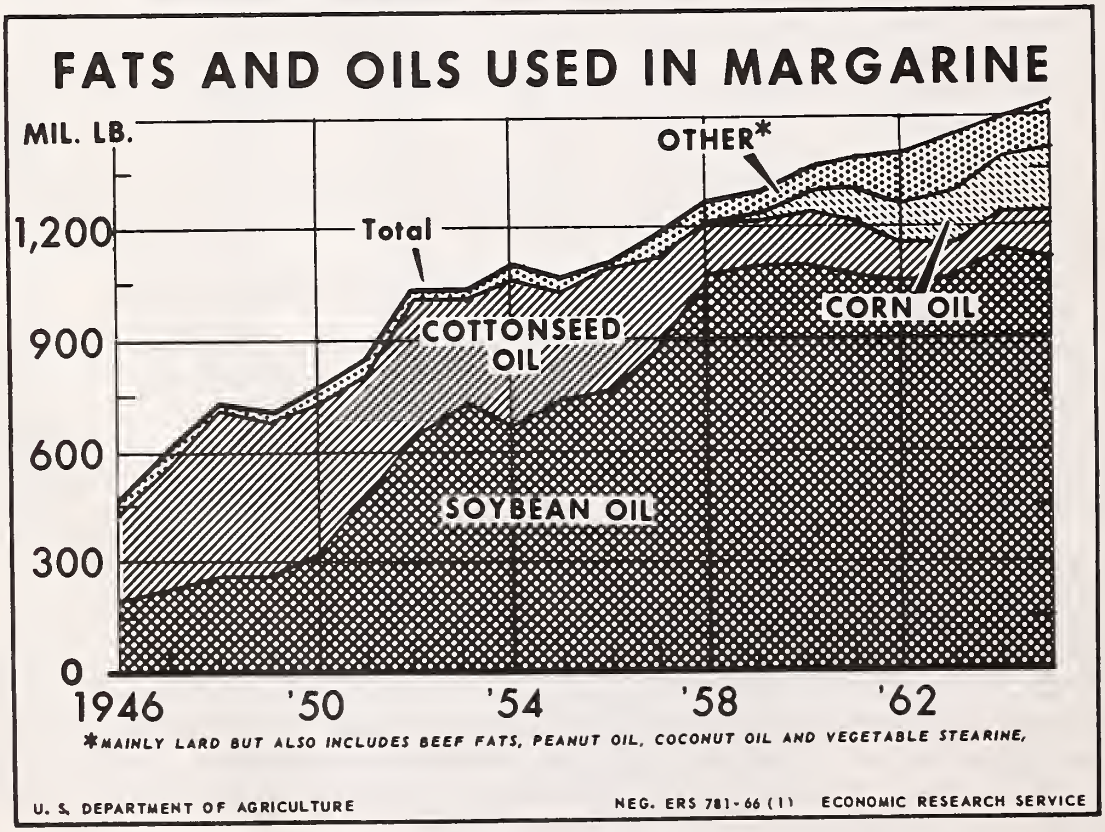


Figure 1

Table 17.--Corn oil: Supply and disposition, 1947-65

Year beginning October	Supply				Disposition	
	Production	Imports	Stocks October 1	Total	Exports and shipments 1/	Domestic disappearance
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947-48	204	---	13	217	2/	207
1948-49	225	---	10	235	2	222
1949-50	242	2/	11	253	2	233
1950-51	243	2/	18	261	3	247
1951-52	223	2/	12	235	2/	222
1952-53	258	2/	12	270	---	254
1953-54	252	---	16	268	---	253
1954-55	268	1	15	284	---	265
1955-56	270	---	19	289	---	267
1956-57	286	---	23	309	---	293
1957-58	291	6	16	313	---	289
1958-59	315	10	25	350	---	327
1959-60	332	12	24	368	---	329
1960-61	331	22	39	391	---	358
1961-62	361	26	33	420	---	370
1962-63	379	15	50	444	---	381
1963-64	413	3	63	478	---	416
1964-65	435	---	62	497	---	462
1965-66 3/	460	5	35	500	---	475

1/ Includes exports under voluntary relief programs in 1948-49. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Forecast.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 18.--Corn oil: Utilization, 1947-65

Year beginning October	Food uses					Non-food uses				Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Salad and cooking oil	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947-48	3	3	178		183	1/	17	7	24	207
1948-49	1	1	201		203	1/	17	2	19	222
1949-50	1/	1/	215		215	1/	16	2	18	233
1950-51	1/	1/	224		224	1/	20	3	23	247
1951-52	1	1/	197		198	1/	22	2	24	222
1952-53	1	1	229		231	1/	21	3	24	254
1953-54	1	1/	229		231	1/	20	2	22	253
1954-55	3	1/	231		234	1/	30	2	31	265
1955-56	2	1	243		246	0	19	1	20	267
1956-57	2	1/	270		273	0	19	1	20	293
1957-58	4	1	261		265	0	22	1	23	289
1958-59	5	13	208	77	303	0	23	1/	23	327
1959-60	6	39	250	4	299	0	27	3	30	329
1960-61	11	82	224	8	326	0	30	2	32	358
1961-62	10	95	205	27	337	0	32	1	33	370
1962-63	4	128	203	8	349	0	32	1	33	381
1963-64	5	145	227	12	389	0	27	1	28	416
1964-65	9	158	242	22	431	0.	30	1	31	462
1965-66 2/	5	170	270		445	0	30	---	30	475

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Forecast.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Expanding Corn Oil Demand Pushes Prices Above Other Edible Oils

As may be seen in the chart below, corn oil prices (crude, Decatur) were relatively stable during 1952-60, the average annual price varying between 12 and 14 cents per pound. During this period, corn oil was utilized almost exclusively as a salad and cooking oil and in the manufacture of miscellaneous food products. Cottonseed and soybean oils predominate in these fields and the price of corn oil varies in close conformity with changes in prices of cottonseed oil and other competing food oils. Prices of crude corn oil ran 2 percent above prices of crude cottonseed oil. During the postwar years 1946-59, price changes in these 2 oils not only moved together in the same direction each year, but also were nearly identical.

In calendar 1961, corn oil prices soared to an annual average of 18.3 cents per pound--41 percent higher than cottonseed oil--as the aggregate demand for corn oil outstripped available supplies. Prices subsequently declined to 11.1 cents in 1964, but still averaged 8 percent above cotton oil. Corn oil prices in 1965 averaged 14.0 cents per pound compared with 11.6 cents for cottonseed oil (crude, Valley) and 11.2 cents for soybean oil (crude, Decatur).

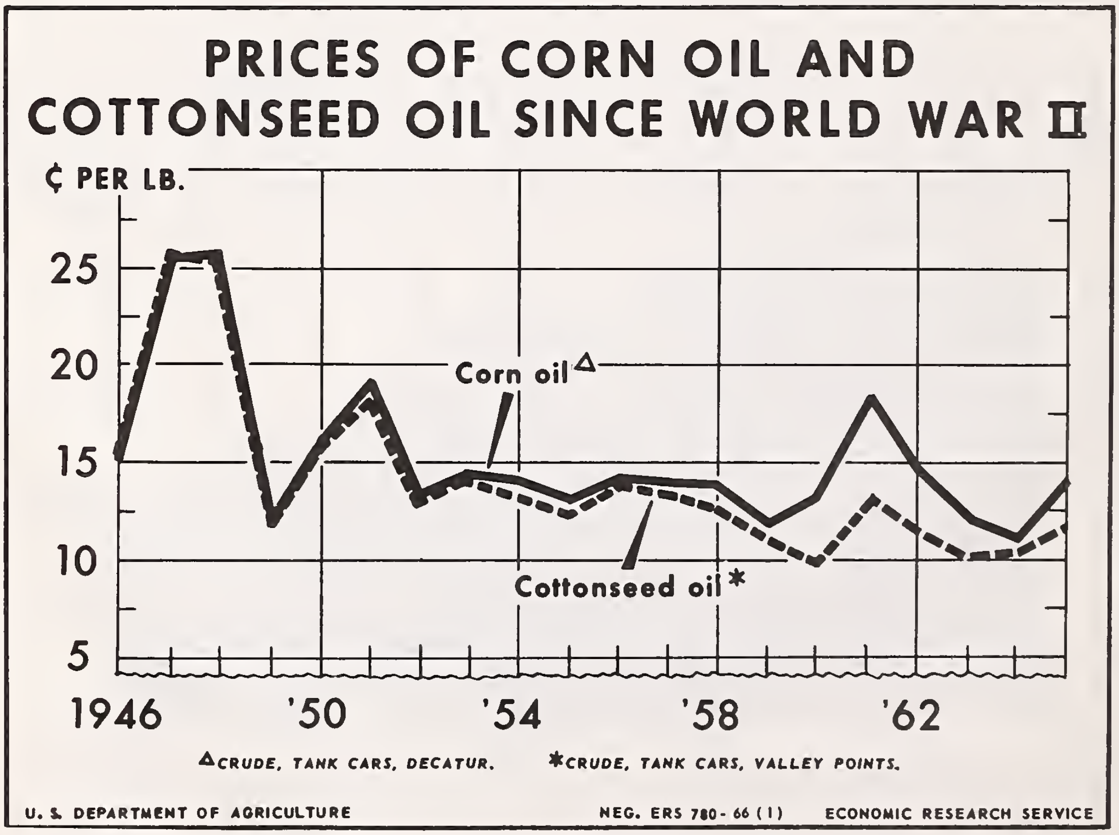


Figure 2

Table 19.--Corn Oil: Supply, disposition and price, by months 1952-65

Year beginning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total or average
	Production												
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1952	23	21	20	21	20	24	22	23	22	19	22	21	258
1953	24	20	20	20	20	22	22	21	21	20	21	21	252
1954	23	22	22	21	21	24	21	23	24	21	24	23	268
1955	23	22	22	22	23	23	21	24	22	22	25	22	270
1956	25	24	21	24	22	24	23	25	24	24	26	24	286
1957	26	23	22	24	22	25	24	25	25	24	25	25	291
1958	28	24	24	24	24	27	27	27	29	26	28	28	315
1959	29	26	27	28	28	29	25	29	28	28	30	27	332
1960	28	27	24	26	25	27	28	30	30	27	31	29	331
1961	28	28	28	28	28	32	31	32	32	30	33	30	361
1962	32	30	26	31	27	33	32	33	34	34	35	32	379
1963	35	35	31	33	35	37	37	36	37	33	34	32	413
1964 1/	36	34	32	35	34	38	36	36	38	36	39	41	435
1965 1/	40	36	36										
	Stocks, first of month												
1952	12	15	18	20	22	21	20	20	20	19	15	15	
1953	16	17	17	19	20	19	18	21	20	19	19	17	
1954	15	15	17	19	18	20	21	18	18	18	18	20	
1955	19	22	22	24	23	25	22	22	23	22	25	24	
1956	23	21	23	22	18	20	21	21	21	22	21	19	
1957	16	16	18	17	13	16	21	21	19	16	16	20	
1958	25	27	30	31	30	29	28	32	31	31	30	27	
1959	24	31	30	27	27	29	32	33	39	39	43	38	
1960	39	38	33	33	33	33	36	36	43	40	40	35	
1961	33	25	28	31	37	43	50	54	56	52	52	50	
1962	50	49	51	45	49	46	49	55	56	60	63	62	
1963	63	63	67	65	62	60	60	64	63	64	62	60	
1964 1/	62	52	43	40	39	39	42	42	38	40	39	38	
1965 1/	35	32	29										
	Domestic disappearance 2/												
1952	19	17	19	19	21	25	22	23	23	23	21	21	254
1953	22	21	18	19	20	23	19	22	21	20	24	23	253
1954	23	20	20	22	19	23	24	23	24	22	22	23	265
1955	21	22	20	22	21	26	21	23	23	19	26	23	267
1956	26	22	21	28	21	24	22	25	24	25	28	27	293
1957	26	20	23	27	20	20	24	28	30	25	23	21	289
1958	25	22	24	27	26	29	24	29	29	28	31	32	327
1959	23	28	30	28	28	26	25	23	30	25	36	27	329
1960	30	33	28	29	26	26	28	24	35	29	37	33	358
1961	37	28	28	25	24	28	31	33	37	32	38	31	370
1962	35	30	34	30	31	32	28	33	30	31	36	31	381
1963	36	31	34	35	36	37	33	37	36	35	36	29	416
1964 1/	46	42	35	36	34	36	36	39	37	37	40	44	462
1965 1/	44	40											
	Price per pound, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Midwest Mills												
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1952	14.5	14.1	14.4	13.7	13.7	14.8	14.9	14.4	14.1	13.7	14.1	14.0	14.2
1953	14.1	14.4	13.8	13.2	13.4	13.7	14.7	14.6	14.9	14.7	14.6	13.8	14.2
1954	13.4	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.1	13.5	14.1	14.9	13.8	12.6	11.6	13.4
1955	12.1	11.8	11.9	12.9	14.4	15.4	15.6	15.9	14.6	13.3	12.3	12.1	13.5
1956	13.7	14.3	14.5	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.8	13.8	13.0	12.8	13.7
1957	13.2	14.6	15.3	15.4	15.3	14.0	14.2	13.8	12.4	13.4	12.7	12.1	13.9
1958	12.4	12.5	12.0	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.8	13.3	12.8	12.0	11.5	11.5	12.0
1959	11.3	11.2	11.7	12.8	13.5	13.6	13.3	12.8	12.2	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.3
1960	14.0	14.3	14.8	15.3	16.0	17.1	17.5	17.6	16.4	16.1	16.7	18.6	16.2
1961	22.1	24.7	21.1	21.0	18.8	16.6	14.4	13.1	12.9	12.3	12.0	12.0	16.8
1962	13.0	14.3	14.8	14.0	14.5	14.3	12.3	12.2	11.8	11.6	11.0	10.8	12.9
1963	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.5	11.1	10.4
1964 1/	13.0	13.3	14.1	13.1	13.9	14.3	14.7	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.4
1965 1/	13.7	15.9	17.9										

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes imports.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Corn oil prices in 1966 are expected to average above the 14.1-cent level of 1965. Prices in January 1966 were 20.0 cents per pound, 53 percent above the 13.1 cents in January 1965. Factors resulting in higher prices this year are the expanding demand for corn oil margarines and limited supplies. Apparently sales of the corn oil margarine brands are quite brisk and continue to increase. A wider variety and selection of new improved brands of margarine available to consumers coupled with industry's introductory merchandising and promotional efforts has certainly been a factor in boosting the demand for these products.

The outlook is for a continuation of the steadily growing demand for corn oil at premium prices compared with cottonseed and soybean oils, mainly because of product differentiation in the margarine and salad and cooking oil field. However, safflower oil--a primary product which has even a higher poly-unsaturated fatty acid content than corn oil--is becoming increasingly important in the margarine and liquid oils field. The industry has recently introduced new safflower oil margarine brands also. Increased availability and competition from other food oils will tend to relieve some of the upward pressure on corn oil prices in 1966. While the demand for corn oil is strong and prices relatively high, it is quite unlikely that this favorable situation and outlook will have much influence, if any, on the rate of corn ground by wet-millers.

* * * * * * * * *

Table 20.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1960-65

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Total 1/						
1960	2,436	9,920	12,356	831	1,080	1,461	7,252	8,713	717	2,450	3,167
1961	2,629	10,660	13,289	1,253	1,492	1,573	7,345	8,917	808	3,274	4,082
1962	2,751	11,102	13,853	1,488	1,656	1,702	7,189	8,891	872	3,479	4,351
1963	2,622	11,234	13,856	2,065	2,106	1,752	7,728	9,480	822	4,195	5,017
1964	2,863	11,270	14,133	1,361	1,349	1,725	7,861	9,586	1,142	3,896	5,038
1965	2,928			825	888	1,849			1,011		
					Butter (actual weight), except farm 2/						
1960	187	1,247	1,434	136	91	232	1,094	1,325	1	8	8
1961	220	1,332	1,552	238	224	233	1,123	1,356	2	17	19
1962	213	1,242	1,456	419	376	238	1,057	1,296	18	113	131
1963	184	1,242	1,426	450	318	257	1,114	1,371	59	260	319
1964	191	1,211	1,402	188	97	234	1,053	1,287	48	101	149
1965	157			155	79	229			4		
					Lard, except farm						
1960	396	1,949	2,345	92	83	306	1,519	1,825	99	413	513
1961	436	1,914	2,350	100	89	337	1,531	1,868	109	399	508
1962	448	1,941	2,389	73	93	344	1,465	1,810	84	488	571
1963	422	1,962	2,384	81	92	317	1,374	1,691	93	612	706
1964	429	1,701	2,130	68	104	269	1,436	1,705	124	307	431
1965	339			62	66	300			36		
					Beef fats 3/						
1960	63	356	419	27	25	62	349	411	3	7	10
1961	77	367	444	25	21	80	359	438	2	9	10
1962	71	409	480	21	24	66	391	457	2	8	9
1963	107	471	578	34	29	111	467	578	1	9	10
1964	96	439	535	25	29	90	434	525	1	13	14
1965	98			22	26	89			4		
					Total edible vegetable oils 4/ 5/						
1960	1,790	6,368	8,158	576	882	876	4,358	5,234	600	1,954	2,554
1961	1,896	7,047	8,943	890	1,158	935	4,397	5,332	683	2,785	3,468
1962	2,019	7,510	9,529	975	1,163	1,067	4,355	5,422	755	2,791	3,546
1963	1,909	7,559	9,469	1,500	1,667	1,081	4,870	5,951	654	3,218	3,872
1964	2,148	7,919	10,067	1,080	1,120	1,152	4,994	6,147	948	3,419	4,367
1965	2,334			587	717	1,253			945		

Continued -

Table 20.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1960-65

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.	Dec.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 5/										
1960	507	1,279	1,786	217	390	266	1,196	1,461	68	303	371
1961	512	1,440	1,952	170	320	280	1,072	1,352	82	393	474
1962	505	1,424	1,930	296	461	281	1,065	1,347	59	332	392
1963	496	1,443	1,939	488	637	290	1,118	1,407	56	530	586
1964	471	1,530	2,001	433	535	289	1,266	1,555	80	563	643
1965	449			236	272	356			57		
	Soybean oil 5/										
1960	1,200	4,651	5,850	308	448	536	2,793	3,329	524	1,628	2,152
1961	1,302	5,172	6,475	677	802	576	2,964	3,540	601	2,392	2,993
1962	1,429	5,646	7,075	618	640	712	2,913	3,624	696	2,453	3,149
1963	1,320	5,605	6,925	920	935	711	3,347	4,058	593	2,615	3,209
1964	1,576	5,835	7,411	578	533	767	3,305	4,072	854	2,765	3,619
1965	1,773			297	401	800			869		
	Corn oil										
1960	58	295	352	39	33	63	295	358	---	---	---
1961	60	326	386	33	28	65	305	370	---	---	---
1962	66	328	395	50	51	65	316	381	---	---	---
1963	72	343	415	63	67	68	349	416	---	---	---
1964	70	365	435	62	43	88	374	462	---	---	---
1965	77			35	29	83			---		
	Peanut oil 5/										
1960	18	95	114	12	11	11	75	86	8	23	31
1961	12	60	73	9	7	14	56	70	6/	1	1
1962	9	85	94	11	11	9	61	69	6/	6	6
1963	15	109	123	30	27	13	56	69	4	72	76
1964	23	150	173	8	9	8	51	59	14	90	104
1965	30			18	15	14			18		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data. Beginning 1960 exports indlude estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils. 2/ Beginning 1962, stocks include estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 3/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stocks, oleo oil and oleostearine. 4/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of corn, peanuts, and edible olive oils. 5/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 21.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-November		1964	1965			1964	1965		
	1964	1965	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov. 30	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	190.8	157.0	95.8	74.6	78.8	78.2	95.3	161.1	124.8	83.0
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	429.0	339.0	209.0	162.0	163.0	176.0	103.8	61.9	59.2	65.5
Beef fats	95.8	97.7	47.7	48.0	46.4	51.3	29.2	21.5	22.6	26.0
Total edible animal fats	715.6	593.7	352.5	284.6	288.2	305.5	228.3	244.5	206.6	174.5
Corn oil	69.5	76.6	33.5	40.7	40.1	36.5	43.4	35.4	32.0	28.6
Cottonseed oil	470.6	448.6	243.3	132.7	212.1	236.5	534.7	236.2	243.6	272.1
Peanut oil	18.7	15.2	10.3	6.9	7.4	7.8	8.8	17.7	19.0	15.5
Soybean oil	950.4	984.9	467.9	329.5	474.8	510.1	532.7	297.4	373.0	401.1
Total edible vegetable oils	1,509.2	1,525.3	755.0	509.8	734.4	790.9	1,119.6	586.7	667.6	717.3
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	793.3	720.4	388.4	369.4	367.3	353.1	312.4	351.3	368.3	391.5
Palm oil 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.4	9.7	8.4	10.6
Fish and marine oil 5/	13.9	17.4	8.3	17.7	9.1	8.3	144.6	192.1	177.5	201.3
Coconut oil 5/	69.9	66.9	37.8	19.7	28.7	38.2	146.7	114.9	106.8	124.6
Total soap fats	877.1	804.7	434.5	406.8	405.1	399.6	623.1	668.0	661.0	728.0
Drying Oils										
Castor oil 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	201.0	195.7	197.6	203.8
Linseed oil	80.9	79.4	35.2	48.7	45.9	33.5	177.5	184.7	188.2	199.9
Safflower seed oil	---	12.6	---	20.0	12.6	---	17.4	35.0	39.0	36.0
Tall oil	186.4	195.9	91.9	90.2	97.7	98.2	238.1	281.4	291.8	300.7
Tung oil	5.7	.8	5.7	---	---	.8	25.0	54.3	51.2	49.6
Total drying oils	273.0	288.7	132.8	158.9	156.2	132.5	659.0	751.1	767.8	790.0
Grand total 6/ 7/	3,374.9	3,212.4	1,674.7	1,360.0	1,583.9	1,628.6	2,630.0	2,250.3	2,303.0	2,409.8
From domestic materials	3,305.0	3,145.5	1,636.9	1,340.3	1,555.2	1,590.4				
From imported materials	69.9	66.9	37.8	19.7	28.7	38.2				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils										
Total	527.7	444.8	249.9	218.4	213.5	231.3	137.5	65.9	62.2	80.3
Soybean	298.8	241.3	140.9	112.3	108.8	132.5	105.6	30.1	31.6	47.8
Other	228.9	203.5	109.0	106.1	104.7	98.8	31.9	35.8	30.6	32.5
Baking and frying fats (shortening)										
Total	502.4	566.1	238.5	274.6	281.6	284.5	112.2	97.6	105.7	113.1
100% vegetable oil	8/	373.9	8/	179.1	188.4	185.5	8/	68.3	78.8	81.9
100% animal fats or blends of vegetable oil and animal fats	8/	192.2	8/	95.5	93.2	99.0	8/	29.3	26.9	31.2
Margarine										
Total	326.1	330.3	143.9	164.9	161.6	168.7	47.2	41.9	47.2	45.3
1 pound units	8/	298.0	8/	149.0	145.5	152.5	8/	8/	8/	8/
All other	8/	32.3	8/	15.8	16.1	16.2	8/	8/	8/	8/
Fatty Acids	163.6	184.6	75.2	90.3	86.4	98.2	83.6	89.3	84.1	89.8

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-November 1964 totaled 390.9 million pounds; October-November 1965 totaled 304.2 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 30 million pounds in October-November 1964; 27 million pounds in October-November 1965.

8/ Not available prior to January 1965.

Table 22 .--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-Nov.		1965			Oct.-Nov.		1965		
	1964	1965	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1964	1965	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	.2	.1	.1	2/	.1	36.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	.7
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	119.5	26.0	19.1	15.6	10.3
Beef fats	---	2/	---	---	2/	.9	4.0	3.0	1.5	2.5
Total, edible animal fats	.2	.1	.1	2/	.1	157.1	32.0	23.4	18.4	13.5
Corn oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	57.6	56.0	30.6	18.1	37.9
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.2	.1	---	2/	.1
Olive oil, edible	8.0	6.1	3.9	3.5	2.6	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	2/	---	---	2/	9.4	3.5	.4	.8	2.7
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	14.8	3.3	2.5	12.2
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	228.1	68.2	89.9	31.6	36.6
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	---	---	---	---	625.7	788.2	53.2	355.2	433.0
Other vegetable oils	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.3	.5	3.7	1.1	.7	.5	.5
Total, edible vegetable oils	9.9	7.9	4.9	4.8	3.1	929.2	931.9	178.1	408.7	523.0
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.2	.1	.1	.1	2/	329.9	285.6	139.3	148.0	137.6
Greases	.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	45.7	26.5	11.6	17.9	8.6
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	.1	.4	---	.2	.2	19.9	3/12.4	13.5	12.2	.2
Marine mammal oils	17.6	13.3	20.8	1.7	11.6	.1	---	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	2/	.1	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	.5	2.8	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	18.5	16.7	20.9	2.1	14.6	395.6	324.5	164.4	178.1	146.4
Coconut oil	29.8	53.2	24.8	34.4	18.7	.8	.8	1.1	.6	.2
Copra (64 percent)	85.3	62.1	14.7	47.5	14.6	---	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	16.2	10.5	7.7	5.6	4.9	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	131.3	125.8	47.2	87.5	38.2	.8	.8	1.1	.6	.2
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	45.5	35.8	3.9	9.2	26.7
Linseed oil	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	5.6	9.5	12.7	4.7	4.8
Oiticica oil	.4	.2	2.1	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	7.6	15.3	8.2	10.3	5.1
Tung oil	4.1	3.3	.7	2.0	1.3	.2	.2	2/	.1	.1
Safflower seed (32%)	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.3	27.3	9.6	13.7
Total	4.5	3.5	2.8	2.2	1.3	58.9	84.1	52.1	33.9	50.4
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	31.1	29.2	12.7	10.9	18.3	.2	---	---	---	---
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	---	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	2.7	2.0	.8	1.3	.7	.1	---	---	---	---
Rapeseed oil	1.4	1.7	.4	1.0	.7	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	1.3	1.0	.5	.5	.5	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	7.6	7.3	5.6	3.7	3.7
Total	38.3	36.1	15.7	14.8	21.3	7.9	7.3	5.6	3.7	3.7
Other oilseeds, n.e.c. (20%) 4/	---	---	---	---	---	38.9	---	---	---	---
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	.6	.4	.2	.1	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	9.2	4.8	4.1	5.1
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	5.1	---	---	---	---
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	.6	.7	.3	.4	.4
Soap (fat content)	.5	.7	.3	.5	.2	2.6	2.8	.8	1.3	1.5
Fatty acids	1.2	.6	.4	.5	.1	10.2	5.4	6.2	1.5	4.0
Total	1.7	1.3	.7	1.0	.3	23.2	18.5	12.3	7.4	11.2
Grand total 5/	204.5	191.3	92.4	112.3	79.0	1,611.5	1,398.9	437.0	650.8	748.2

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Beginning January 1965, includes marine mammal oil and fish liver oils.

4/ Prior to January 1965, 30% mainly safflower oil.

5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils, by years, 1960-65

Item	1957-59=100					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
All fats and oils	91	99	90	89	96	107
All fats and oils, except butter	84	95	83	82	92	108
Grouped by origin:						
Animal fats	93	98	92	91	99	109
Vegetable oils, domestic	84	105	87	83	86	101
Vegetable oils, foreign	96	87	87	92	95	109
Grouped by use:						
Butter	100	101	100	99	100	102
Butter, seasonally adjusted	100	101	100	99	100	103
Lard	84	91	82	79	92	111
Food fats other than butter	83	98	84	81	88	105
Food fats other than butter and lard	82	101	85	82	85	102
All edible fats and oils	93	101	93	91	95	105
Soap fats	80	84	74	78	97	113
Drying oils	94	107	105	100	94	99
Other industrial	84	88	74	77	88	102
All industrial	84	91	82	84	98	113
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:						
Crude	82	103	85	82	84	101
Refined	87	108	93	84	82	97
End products	90	103	97	88	90	101
Margarine	89	102	97	93	94	102

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 24.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, by years, 1960-65

Item	Unit	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	192.57	156.60	151.72	170.16	179.47	203.00
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	40.80	48.40	48.90	49.90	47.40	47.10
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.14	3.34	3.30	3.03	3.10	3.10
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.78	2.99	3.02	2.76	2.80	2.82
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	17.62	18.12	18.38	19.00	20.44	20.19
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.20	11.30	11.50
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.16	2.69	2.51	2.68	2.68	2.82
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.09	2.62	2.42	2.60	2.60	2.75
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	1.98	2.50	2.32	2.50	2.50	2.62
		Oilseed Meals (Bulk)					
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	71.10	64.30	77.80	80.75	73.95	80.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	54.25	57.75	61.10	67.70	60.25	60.10
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	65.25	66.80	69.45	76.85	67.95	68.70
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	59.30	63.05	66.50	72.45	64.35	64.90
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	55.30	55.80	69.40	65.80	56.50	64.10
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	73.35	73.50	87.40	83.95	74.15	80.75
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	53.50	59.25	63.70	67.70	2/61.65	2/70.10
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San Francisco	Short ton	3/30.00	29.70	30.50	35.90	29.80	30.75
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	56.75	66.90	70.40	76.55	73.35	75.85
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	53.10	63.15	66.50	72.50	69.15	71.45
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	62.15	70.80	74.80	80.70	77.30	79.65
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	55.50	64.40	68.60	74.00	72.15	74.10

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses. 2/ Beginning October 1964, quoted as 50 percent protein.
3/ Five month average.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Statistical Reporting Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 25 --Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils by years, 1960-65

Item	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:						
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	59.9	61.2	59.5	59.1	59.9	61.2
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	59.0	60.5	58.6	58.2	59.1	60.2
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) Prints, San Francisco	70.1	71.3	69.7	69.2	71.5	72.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	24.6
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	18.3	17.2	16.4	14.9	14.5	13.4
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	20.0	20.8	20.0	20.0	17.4	15.4
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.8	15.9	13.2
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	14.3	11.5	10.8	11.8	13.4	15.9
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	16.1	12.7	11.8	12.6	13.8	15.9
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	22.4	18.7	16.6	16.2	17.3	22.0
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.4	10.0	12.6
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.2	18.2	19.0
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	13.1	18.3	14.6	12.1	11.1	14.0
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	16.8	22.1	18.2	15.3	13.7	16.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	9.9	13.0	11.5	10.4	10.3	11.7
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	9.9	12.9	11.4	10.2	10.3	11.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	9.7	12.8	11.2	10.1	10.3	11.6
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	11.8	14.7	13.3	12.4	11.7	13.1
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	12.9	16.4	14.6	13.1	13.0	14.2
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	---
Degras, Lanolin technical, drums, New York	5/16.6	5/13.0	20.3	21.1	33.4	39.8
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	18.5	13.2	10.7	10.5	13.8	12.7
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.4	6.6	7.8
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	4.9	5.6	4.8	4.9	6.1	7.5
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	4.5	5.4	4.5	4.7	5.9	7.2
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	6/13.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	13.5
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	8.8	9.6	8.7	8.3	9.7	11.7
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	9.7	10.2	8.8	8.7	9.7	11.7
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	13.6	15.1	14.6	14.0	15.0	17.7
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	14.0	15.7	13.9	14.0	15.1	18.1
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	13.1	14.2	14.2	12.7	13.4	13.4
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	14.2	15.3	15.3	13.8	14.5	14.5
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	23.8	26.8	25.6	23.8	24.1	26.1
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	24.4	27.5	25.6	25.0	25.4	26.2
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	22.2	25.5	24.3	23.2	23.4	24.2
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	6.5	6.2	4.6	6.2	8.7	9.2
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	9.8	10.6	10.1	9.2	10.7	11.3
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	17.0	15.6	18.9	30.4	21.9	23.8
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	15.1	14.1	16.9	28.4	20.0	21.6
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	15.5	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.9	18.2
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	30.8	31.3	35.5	50.9	32.4	36.8
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	14.2	14.6	13.9	14.0	14.2	15.8
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 3/	14.1	11.2	10.9	12.5	13.3	15.4
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	15.1	16.1	16.4	11.6	12.9	13.5
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York	18.4	19.2	19.3	14.5	15.6	16.2
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	13.0	16.4	14.4	13.3	14.1	15.4
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	15.5	17.2	18.9	14.8	12.8	15.3
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	17.5	19.1	20.9	16.8	---	---
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	37.9	37.0	37.0	35.8	33.0	33.0
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	18.6	21.4	20.3	20.2	21.4	23.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	8.8	11.5	9.0	8.9	9.2	11.2
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	10.8	13.7	11.2	11.1	11.4	13.4
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	10.6	13.3	10.9	10.8	11.0	13.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	14.4	16.1	17.1	17.5	16.8	14.9
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 45°, drums, New York	15.4	17.1	18.1	18.5	17.8	15.9
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.3	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.5	9.2	8.8	8.0	9.5	11.6
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, c.a.f. delivered, Chicago	5.2	5.9	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.8
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	5.5	6.3	5.5	5.6	7.0	8.2
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	4.5	5.4	4.5	4.7	5.9	7.2
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	5.4	6.2	5.3	5.5	6.7	8.0
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	24.1	29.4	39.4	39.3	27.0	27.8
Tung oil, tanks, New York	22.3	27.7	37.4	37.4	25.0	25.8
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	22.0	27.6	36.9	36.9	25.5	25.9
Retail prices 4/						
Butter	74.9	76.3	75.2	75.0	74.4	75.4
Margarine	26.9	28.6	28.4	27.5	26.0	27.9
Lard	19.0	20.8	20.1	19.9	7/	7/
Shortening	27.3	30.0	29.6	27.8	26.3	29.3
Salad Dressing	36.0	37.4	38.3	38.1	8/74.1	8/74.4
Peanut Butter	55.5	55.8	57.4	57.7	58.4	59.9
Cooking and Salad Oils	---	---	---	---	32.0	34.9

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1966. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1966. 4/ Leading cities. New series, Consumer Price Index revised January 1965. 5/ Quoted as neutral, barrels, New York. 6/ Quoted as New York. 7/ Series discontinued. 8/ Italian only.

Table 26.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1957-59=100				
	December		1965		
	1963	1964	October	November	December
All fats and oils	90	107	109	108	109
All fats and oils, except butter	83	110	109	106	107
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	94	108	112	110	112
Vegetable oils, domestic	78	107	101	101	101
Vegetable oils, foreign	94	101	106	105	101
Grouped by use:					
Butter	99	98	107	108	109
Butter, seasonally adjusted	91	90	103	99	100
Lard	83	104	119	111	111
Food fats other than butter	80	106	108	105	105
Food fats other than butter and lard	78	106	103	102	102
All edible fats and oils	90	104	109	108	108
Soap fats	84	117	110	106	110
Drying oils	95	103	98	98	96
Other industrial	81	103	100	98	98
All industrial	88	117	110	107	110
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	77	106	101	101	100
Refined	77	98	95	105	109
End products	88	100	101	101	98
Margarine	93	101	102	102	102

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 27.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	December		1965		
		1963	1964	October	November	December
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	180.25	186.25	189.90	194.38	189.10
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	50.70	48.60	46.70	46.40	47.80
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.05	3.20	3.02	2.99	2.99
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.77	2.90	2.67	2.72	2.71
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	19.12	19.75	19.00	19.12	
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.10	11.40	11.70	11.30	11.30
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.78	2.91	2.49	2.54	2.66
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.71	2.83	2.38	2.49	2.62
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.58	2.71	2.31	2.36	2.48
				Oilseed Meals (Bulk)		
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	79.20	70.20	82.50	82.50	82.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	70.20	61.20	59.10	61.90	66.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	80.10	68.40	67.80	70.20	73.80
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	74.20	64.20	63.60	65.60	70.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	63.00	59.00	67.10	69.20	69.90
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	82.00	76.40	86.40	87.60	86.90
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	71.60	2/66.60	2/73.40	2/76.50	2/78.50
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San Francisco	Short ton	33.40	28.90	30.50	30.50	30.80
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	81.70	72.10	75.20	80.20	75.70
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	76.90	67.80	70.80	75.70	71.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	84.50	74.80	78.40	82.80	79.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	77.40	70.30	72.60	76.50	74.20

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses. 2/ 50 percent protein.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Statistical Reporting Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. Department of Agriculture

NOTICE
If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Division of Administrative Services (ML)
Office of Management Services
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Wholesale and retail prices for fats and oils	2
2	Soybeans: Supply, disposition, acreage, and price, year beginning September, 1953-65	5
3	Soybeans: Supply and disposition, September-December period, 1953-65	5
4	Soybeans: Monthly receipts at mills, crushings, and product yields, 1965 season to date with comparisons	6
5	Soybean oil: Supply and disposition, 1947-64	8
6	Soybean oil: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-64	8
7	Cottonseed, cottonseed oil and meal: Supply and disposition, 1957-65	11
8	Cottonseed: Monthly receipts at mills, crushings, and product yields, 1965 season to date with comparisons	12
9	Lard: Supply and disposition, 1947-65	14
10	Lard: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-64	14
11	Peanuts: Production and price, by areas, 1950-65	15
12	Peanuts: Supply and disposition, 1950-65	15
13	Flaxseed, linseed oil and meal: Supply and disposition, 1957-65	17
14	Inedible tallow: Supply and disposition, 1953-65	19
15	Inedible tallow: Utilization, 1935-64	19
16	Corn oil: Wet-process grindings of corn, oil production, and prices, 1939-65	23
17	Corn oil: Supply and disposition, 1947-65	25
18	Corn oil: Utilization, year beginning October, 1947-65	25
19	Corn oil: Supply, disposition, and price, by months, 1952-65	27
20	Food fats: Supply and disposition, 1959 to date	29
21	Monthly production and stocks of fats and oils	31
22	Monthly imports and exports of fats and oils	32
23	Annual index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils, 1960-65	33
24	Annual farm and terminal market prices for oilseeds and oilmeals, 1960-65	33
25	Annual wholesale and retail prices for fats and oils, 1960-65	34
26	Current monthly index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils	35
27	Current monthly farm and terminal market prices for oilseeds and oilmeals.	35